

The Best advertising Medium,
Having a Wide
CIRCULATION
Among Americans Interested
IN SONORA.

The Oasis

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to
All the
BUSINESS +
INTERESTS
of
Southern Arizona
and Sonora.

Vol. IX. No. 1.

NOGALES, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

Whole No. 209

PEACE.

The Yaqui War Ended by a Great Peace
Ratification at Ortiz.

Saturday, May 15th, 1897 will ever be a red letter day in the annals of Sonora. As the day and date on which was ratified a firm and lasting peace between the Mexican government and the Yaqui Indians it will be ever regarded as of the deepest significance, and the occasion is fraught with results so great and far reaching that it is worthy a permanent and conspicuous place in the list of annual observances.

To properly observe the occasion the most extensive preparations had been made by the military authorities having the matter in charge, Colonel Francisco Peinado of the Fifth cavalry and Lieutenant Colonel Pascual Uria of the same regiment, the latter officer exercising immediate charge of the work of arrangement. For a camping place for the Yaquis large pavilions covered with the branches and boughs of trees had been erected on an open place just outside the town close at hand to the scene of the final ceremony. Here had been provided large quantities of flour, corn, beans, garbanzos, panocha and other edibles, and twenty-five head of beef cattle were slaughtered to supply meat for the feast. Also large quantities of shoes and clothing, with cloth to make garments, had been provided for distribution.

The Yaquis marched into Ortiz from Tetacombiate, their principal stronghold in the Bacatete mountains, and they camped Friday night at La Misa, fifteen miles from Ortiz, where are located the headquarters of Col. Francisco Peinado, commander of the 5th regiment of cavalry, who will be henceforth famous as the officer to receive from the Yaqui chief Tetabiate, (Juan Maldonado) the first overtures for surrender. To that point General Torres repaired on the evening of Friday, and with Colonel Peinado passed a goodly portion of the night in consultation with Tetabiate and his sub-chief and secretary, Loreto Villas and Julian Espinoza, arranging the details for the final settlement. Telegraphic communication with the City of Mexico was constant, and the war department was apprized of every step in the proceedings.

Saturday morning a special arrived at Ortiz from Guaymas conveying a large number of prominent citizens of the metropolis of Sonora, of Hermosillo, Alamos, and other places in Sonora, who came to witness the great ceremony. General Torres returned from La Misa and the expectant crowd disposed itself to await the arrival of some of the most important participants in the expected ceremony—Tetabiate and his Yaquis.

About four o'clock in the evening the head of the column appeared at the upper end of the town, and in a short time it had passed through to the camping ground of the Yaquis and was there dismissed, the Indians disposing themselves at pleasure and the troops going to their own camp near at hand.

The column was led by the mounted band of the Fifth regiment of cavalry. Then followed a detachment of the same regiment, also mounted. Immediately following the soldiers came

Tetabiate, Colonel Peinado riding by his side. Behind the chief rode his sub-chief, secretary and captains, thirteen in number, one of them bearing aloft a white silk flag on which was printed the dates of the principal events involved in the surrender, viz: March 24th, when Tetabiate first communicated to Colonel Peinado the desire of his people to surrender; May 8th, when General Torres and Tetabiate agreed upon terms, and May 15th, the date of final ratification.

Behind the chief and his captains marched their warriors, eight hundred strong, in ranks of eight, all well armed, many carrying repeating rifles or carbines, and all moving with a steadiness and precision which betokened drill and discipline.

As the column passed the headquarters of General Torres that distinguished soldier, surrounded by his chief subordinates and a number of eminent citizens, stood in front to review. As the Yaqui chief passed his conqueror he gave a soldierly salute which was courteously returned by that gallant officer.

After the Yaquis had been a reasonable time in camp General Torres, accompanied by his second in command, General Lorenzo Torres, Gov. Corral, Dr. Figueroa and other prominent soldiers and citizens, paid Tetabiate a formal call. In the course of another half hour the chief and his principal officers returned the call at the headquarters of General Torres. On that occasion the points of the treaty were discussed and all agreed to in every particular by every one. The call terminated they repaired to their camp for supper.

For the final ceremony a large pavilion, with front open its full length, had been erected in front of the Hotel Ferro-Carril and adjacent buildings, facing the large open space between the line of buildings and the railway track. The pavilion was constructed of canvass covered with bunting in the national colors, about eighty feet in length and twenty in depth, in the center a platform twenty feet square. In the spaces at the sides were seats for the general public, and for invited guests on the platform. Above the center a staff threw Mexico's banner to the breeze.

Beside the Fifth regiment of cavalry, which had escorted the Yaquis into town, there had arrived the previous day from the Yaqui river, via Batamotal, a detachment of the 11th battalion of infantry, Colonel Alfonso Martinez, and another from the 12th infantry, Colonel Agustin Garcia Hernandez. As the hour for the ceremony approached the three military organizations were drawn up in line extending from the northern side of the pavilion to the railroad and facing southward. About six o'clock the Yaquis marched into the open space in front of the pavilion, each man carrying on his gun a large white flag bearing the word "Paz."

When everything was in readiness the three commissioners representing the Mexican government, General Luis E. Torres, Governor Ramon Corral of the state of Sonora, and Doctor Prisciliano Figueroa, vice governor, ascended the platform and seated themselves at a table well back. With them were General Lorenzo Torres, Colonel Angel Garcia Peña (of the

general staff), Francisco Peinado, Alfonso Martinez, Agustin Garcia Hernandez, Lieutenant Colonels Miguel F. Hermosa and Pascual Uria, and a number of prominent citizens. The three commissioners for the Yaquis, Tetabiate (Juan Maldonado), Loreto Villas and Julian Espinoza, were introduced upon the platform, and stood in front facing General Torres and his two associates.

The treaty was read by Mr. Celedonio Ortiz, secretary of the state of Sonora, and its reading was attentively regarded by all the great audience there assembled. When the reading was completed General Luis E. Torres stepped to the front and addressing Tetabiate said to him:

"Juan Maldonado, is that your understanding and the understanding of your people with regard to the covenants of this treaty?"

Tetabiate replied in the affirmative and General Torres addressed the same inquiry, individually, to Villas and Espinoza, receiving the same reply from each.

"Then I declare it," said the General, "the official act of the government of the republic, and as such the commissioners will sign it."

Taking a pen General Torres affixed his signature to the triplicate copies of the treaty, as did also Governor Corral and Vice-Governor Figueroa. Then the three Yaqui commissioners advanced to the table and affixed their signatures, Espinoza and Villas easily writing their names, Tetabiate making his cross, Espinoza signing for him.

General Torres then designated certain gentlemen present to sign the treaty as witnesses, and they advanced to the table and affixed their signatures. The first to enjoy that distinction was Colonel Peinado, who first conferred with the Yaqui chief upon the subject of peace, and to whose diplomacy was greatly due the happy result now attained. He was followed by General Lorenzo Torres and the other military officers present. Among the citizens enjoying the distinction were noted Messrs. Agustin Bustamante, Rafael Isabal, Fernando Montijo, Pedro Cosca, P. Denegri, F. Aguilar, Victor Aguilar, F. Bringas, E. Gaxiola, E. Monteverde, Gabriel Ortiz, Fernando Aguilar, H. Wolff, A. D. Ainslie, Fernando Mendez, Fernando Monteverde, F. Verdugo. The list given is by no means complete, but it was impossible to get all the names at the time and the matter was afterward overlooked. Three Americans were included in the distinction conferred, viz: Mr. Pedro B. Chisem, the Guaymas merchant, Capt. L. W. Mix, of Nogales, and Allen T. Bird, editor of THE OASIS. When the last signature had been affixed General Torres enclosed a copy of the treaty in a large square envelope bearing the seal of the Republic of Mexico and handed it to Tetabiate, accompanying the presentation with a feeling and eloquent address which found a responsive echo in the hearts of all present.

Governor Corral also made a short and eloquent speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.

At this point in the proceedings a large sack of silver was produced from which each Yaqui was given two dollars. Doctor Figueroa acted as almoner, and the Indians passed in single

file across the platform, each receiving his coins as he passed. The captains received ten dollars each. When the last man had passed the remaining contents of the sack, above two hundred dollars, were evenly divided between the three Yaqui commissioners.

Colonel Peinado then made a short and fervid speech, which terminated with calls for "vivas" for Porfirio Diaz, General Luis Torres, Governor Corral, General Lorenzo Torres and Tetabiate, which were all given with a hearty good will. Some one proposed a "viva" for Colonel Peinado and the crowd made the welkin ring.

The ceremony was now ended, the troops returned to their quarters, the Yaquis to their camp and the assemblage dispersed. The special train which brought so many visitors returned to Guaymas.

Sunday morning the Yaquis broke camp and went back to La Misa, thence to their homes.

The Occidental Railway Co.

Hon. Sebastian Camacho signed on April 15th, last, a contract by which he agreed, on behalf of the Occidental Railway company of Mexico, to sell to American parties represented by H. T. Richard the company's line from the port of Altata to Culiacan and the concession from Culiacan to Salinas del Peñon Blanco.

The portion in operation from Altata to Culiacan is only about sixty-one kilometers in length, and forms, comparatively speaking, an unimportant feature of the transfer. The concession for the line from Culiacan to Salinas del Peñon Blanco has been modified on different occasions, the latest modification having been promulgated on January 13th, 1897. By that modification the government agreed to grant a subvention of \$8,500 per kilometer, payable in the five per cent interior redeemable debt bonds which the company is to take at par, against \$8,000 per kilometer, payable in special 6 p. c. subsidy to bonds taken at par, under the former concession of May 17, 1895.

The main line is to be divided for subsidy purposes into four sections:

- I. From Culiacan to the Papudos heights in the Sierra Madre.
- II. From the Papudos heights to Santiago Papasquiaro.

Continued on Eighth Page.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK